

Intimation.

Powell's

28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

GENT'S

HELMETS.

FINE QUALITY

INDIAN PITH.

Covered English Felt

in White and Grey.

FEATHER-

WEIGHT.

THE

"SINGAPORE"

made of Rubber, covered white affords splendid protection.

THE

"SHIKAR"

Cork and Gossamer in white with puggaree.

A SMART AND USEFUL HAT.

"PIGSTICKER"

in Khaki Silk Alpaca.

A reliable helmo for those continually exposed to the sun.

BEST QUALITY GOODS ONLY.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

28, Queen's Road.

THE RUBBER TRADE.

III.—"THE GREEN HELL."

BY H. M. TOMLINSON.

You may purchase at Para or Manaus a book called "The Green Hell." The book is by a Brazilian, and it is his country he refers to in that delicate manner. The book deals with the rubber industry of Amazonas, and it bears upon its cover the symbolical figure of an Indian woman whose life is draining into little tin cups placed under wounds on her body, just as the collectors placed such cups under the incisions on the rubber tree.

Writing of the rubber industry, Baron de Santa Anna Nery, in his "Land of the Amazons," says, "We fear that if it continues to be carried on, as it is now, to the exclusion of all others, it will become, at length, a cause of moral retrogression for the country, and a source of disappointment to those who have given themselves up to it." When Baron Nery writes thus of his own country, at those who have read his book will agree, then something must be very seriously wrong there. You may find broad hints of a similar kind in the diplomatic and consular reports published by our own Foreign Office.

AFTER THE "HOOM."

The valley of the Amazons is as broad as all Europe; glowing, luscious, and fecundant. Life there is visibly expansive under flaming sun and warm torrents: one is in difficulty for a means to sense the great generative power of that tropical valley to northerners who know but a world where life is cold and rigid for half the year, who know but a growth which needs constant care and encouragement. The ground moves under your feet in Amazonas. The idea should be given thus extravagantly. And in that lustrous and coloured paradise, where the unconscious and successful effort of the fortuitous seed vessels in the sun carries a broad hint to the least observant traveller there, though he read on the run, the Brazilian is blind to the hint.

In that land, all its potential wealth, able to feed, clothe, and shelter the population of a continent, is discarded for—elastic gum. There is little cultivation, there are no manufactures, there are no fisheries (though the waters are alive), and they clear no ground; but where the least bit of soil there, though scurvily attended, would grow almost any food material necessary for ease and comfort of life, they import, dried up rubber in return. What will happen to them when we don't want their rubber at present prices it is not difficult to foresee; they buy with rubber all they need.

LIVES OF MEN.

For the worst of it, only the present high prices make the production of rubber profitable, even on the Amazons, where it grows wild. The cost of living there is so great behind a high tariff wall, the revenue extracted from rubber for its export is so high, as are freights for bringing it from the best grounds to the shipping centres, that when prices drop there will be misery unbelievable for the poor wretches who get the rubber, at the risk of their lives, but as they get it for others, the nominal forest owners, they have not the fruits of their enterprise to pay at an artificially high rate for the means to exist.

As far as I was able to ascertain, the rubber business of Amazonas is based on a sort of slave labour. I don't mean that the rubber-hunter, goes about in chains; but that, nevertheless, he is just as securely fastened to his master by well-calculated and deliberately weighted debts. I make no claim for discovering something sensational. You may refer to our own Consul's reports, numbers 4358 and 2440, published by our Foreign Office. I did not know of those reports till my return, but am glad they do, in a measure, confirm what I found on the Amazons.

THE RUBBER-HUNTER.

For the benefit of absentee forest owners, who usually have a manager in charge, the rubber-hunter, on some distant beginning of the Amazon system, far from the protection of his Government, cut off from the outer world as widely as if he were in the moon, lives his short span in the gloom of great forests which are flooded for months of the year, and usually malarial. In a land that could be bright and wholesome enough broad and productive enough for you to get through existence with one hand in your pocket, he lives hard, and gets just what happens to be dark and lethal there. His is about the most unsocial and dismal occupation that I know. Usually he is a native of Ceara, in Southern Brazil, and is imported into the Upper Amazon. Woe to him if, foolish and untrained, he brings his wife and children with him—though often he does, because the Upper Amazon is an unknown world to him, as it is to Europe.

There, as securely cut off from all he knows as though he were on a desert island—the forest is as impassable as the sea to the wrecked—he is put into debt for his clothes, his food, and all he requires. He is to work off the debt by getting rubber. He has been imported into the country at great expense to his master. You may judge how long it takes him to work off that debt. Beyond that, however, I believe he is fairly treated.

UNDER THE HELL.

A similar system obtains in Bolivia and Peru; though I learned from men who are intimate with those countries that the position of the poor there is much worse than in Brazil. Travellers who have come to Brazilian territory from the Andes, by the Beni and Mamoré rivers, told me the whip is the common exhorter and persuader, and that bodies can be transferred for cash, like other goods. Debt is the original bond; and as only the master is possessed of the means of life, and fixes that any price he likes, he takes care the bond is never loosed.

Another traveller I met on the Amazon, who also had come over the Andes, but down the Ucayali river, via Iquitos (Peruvian territory),

said he could not understand why the methods of but one rubber company of that region were signalled out for exposure. (Readers of the "Morning Leader" will recall the scandal he referred to.) He told me of a practice of rounding up the Indians for work on the rubber estates. And of other matters, details, shocking enough, which I had no means of verifying, and so will not report. But you may take it that the cost of rubber is more than you know. The great forest owners and rubber masters are vastly wealthy men, at a cruel cost to the land from which usually they are absentees, and at the expense, as usual, of those who extracted the wealth.—*Leader Morning.*

A GHOST STORY.

An extraordinary story concerning the laying of a "ghost" near Kobe has been communicated to the *Japan Chronicle* by a correspondent, who assures our contemporary that the facts are authentic. Some days ago a little girl attending one of the schools in the Kobe district told her teacher that she did not want to go home, as there was a ghost in the house. The teacher naturally ridiculed the idea, but the child persisted that a ghost came to the house every night, and not only had she seen it, but the shadowy visitor had even flicked her with a towel. Several other times the child begged not to be sent home, until at last the teacher informed the police. It was then arranged that the teacher, accompanied by a policeman, should be in hiding, and as soon as the child saw the "ghost" she was to call out to the men. Consequently, when the "ghost" appeared, the child cried out and the policeman rushed out to seize the "ghost," which was found to be the step-mother of the child. It appears that the woman had a rooted dislike to the two step-children, and had apparently resolved to frighten them away from home. She therefore blackened her face and hands, wrapped herself in a sheet, and with a piece of sugar in her mouth with lighted spirit on it, naturally presented a startling appearance to the youngsters. Our informant adds that the police, in order to reassure the youngsters in the neighbourhood on the folly of believing in ghosts, are taking this woman round to the various schools in the neighbourhood, so that the children can see her blackened face and hands, and so become somewhat sceptical of shadowy visitors who try to frighten children.

NEW ALPINE STAMP.

A WIDE-AWAKE GOVERNMENT.

Joyful news for the philatelist comes from Switzerland: A new kind of stamp is to be issued, which constitutes a very considerable revenue to the states, representing a tax, or surcharge, on postal packets, of which millions are annually forwarded on from all over the world to the countless visitors for whom Switzerland forms a sort of European centre.

These tax-stamps, which clearly indicate the amount of the surcharge for sufficient postage are adhesive, and though possibly annoying to the recipient, are of great consideration to the revenue, and will be hailed with delight by collectors.

In most other Continental countries the amount of the surcharge on an insufficiently franked letter, postcard, or other postal packet is pencilled in blue in bold figures on the front across the address, and the postman simply collects the amount due. This process, however, was not sufficiently complicated for use in Switzerland, where separate surcharge stamps have been in use for the past thirty years. These, plain squares of paper showing nothing but bold figures, have now been condemned as insufficiently artistic, and the new stamp, which comes into use next month, is a highly ornate design, showing the Federal coat of arms surrounded by a wreath of cyclamen, with a view of a range of snow-capped mountains in the distance.

In order not to disappoint those visitors whose postal packets from home are adequately franked, the Swiss postal authorities have arranged, with a keen eye to business, that these stamps are to be on sale at all post-offices where the purchaser who wants them for collecting purposes can have them defaced with the proper official date-stamp.

Intimation.

OSMAN & CASUM,

1 & 8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909.

Intimations

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the such papers announcements as this—concerning some medicine or other—"If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money."—Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. It is precisely what it is said to be, and has won the confidence of the public on that basis. You may resort to it with a faith and hope that arise from the history of what it has done for others. Dr. Thos. H. Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

FRENCH STORE.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the public in general that we have been appointed Agent for the "CREME SIMON" and all Simon's Produces for Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Powder, Soap, etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, LAIBLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,

Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR BOOTHS WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

REASONABLE PRICES. Hongkong, 7th March, 1909.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE

No. 19, DES VOUTES ROAD CENTRAL. The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required. Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows: "We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO. 15th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 27th May 1910, 100 cts. per 5 lbs.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Beef sirloins & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa	20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	22
" Roast—Shiu	22
" Breast—Ngau Lam	15
" Soup, Tong Yuk	20
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	12
" Sirloins—Ngau Lan	30
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chong	10
" Bullock's Brains—Know	9
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	10
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	60
" Head—Ngau Tau	25
" Heart—Ngau Sum	12
" Hamp, Salt—Ngau Kin	18
" Feet—Ngau Kook	8
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
" Tail—Ngau Mei	18
" Liver—Ngau Con	10
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai	10
" tau kook	10
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pak Kwai	22
" Leg—Yeung Pak	22
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	20
Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong	12
" Brain—Chi Kook	24
" Feet—Chi Kook	12
" Fry—Chi Chik	15
" Head—Chi Tau	15
" Heart—Chi Sum	10
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	10
" Liver—Chi Kon	10
Pork Chop—Chi Pak Kwai	18
" Corned—Ham Oht Yuk	22
" Leg—Oht Pak	24
" Fat or Lard—Oht Yau	18
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau	10
" Kook	10
" Heart—Yeung Sum	10
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	10
" Liver—Yeung Con	10
Sacking Pigs' To Order—Oht Chai	22
Suet—Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	20
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	22
Veal—Ngau Oht Yuk	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	20

POULTRY.

	Cents.
Chicken—Kai Chai	32
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	30
Ducks—Ap	22
Doves—Pan Kan	22
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	22
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	22
Geese—Nga	22
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ye	22
" Nga	22
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	22
Hare—To Chai	22
Partridge—Oht Khoo	22
Pheasant—Shan Kai	22
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kip	22
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kip	22
Quail—Um Oon	22
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheak	22
Salpae—Sa Chai	22
Turkeys, Cock—Fa Kai Kong	22
" Hen—Na	22
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Salap	22
Teal, Shanghai, Sal Ap Chai	22
Wild Ducks, Canton—Sang Shing Sal	22
Ap	22

FISH.

	Cents.
Barbel—Ka Yu	10
Bream—Bin Yu	12
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	16
Carp—Li Yu	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	22
Goddish—Mun Yu	22
Grabs—Hal	22
Gutle Fish—Mak Yu	22
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	22
Dace—Wong Mai Lun	22
Dog Fish—Tik To Sa	22
Reis, Gorgon—Hal Man Yu	22
" Fresh water—Tam Sal Yu	22
" Yellow—Wong Sin	22
Frog—Tien Kai	22
Garoupa—Sek Pan	22
Gudgeon—Pak Kip Yu	22
Herring—Tao Pak	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	22
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	22
Loach—Wu Yu	22
Lobsters—Lung Ha	22
Mackerel—Chi Yu	22
Monk Fish—Mun Yu	22
Mullet—Chai Yu	22
Oysters—Sang Hoo	22
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	22
Pearl—Tau Loo	22
Pike—Fa Paw Pong	22
Plaice—Pan Yu	22
Pomfret, Black—Hoi Chong	22
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	22
Prussian—Ming Ha	22
Ray—Fai Yu	22
Rock Fish—Sak Kai Kung	22
Roach—Chun Yu	22
Solomon (Giant) fresh water—Ma Yu	22

	Cents.
Shark—Sa Yu	9
Sharks—Fo Yu	12
Shrimps—Ha	12
Snapper—Lap Yu	12
Soles—Tat Sa Yu	12
Tench—Wau Yu	12
Turbot—Oht Hoi Yu	12
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu	60
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	12

FRUITS.

	Cents.
Almond—Hung Yan	24
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	24
" Ko	24
" (Chefoo)—Tia Chua Ping	24
" Ko	24
" Small—Hoi Tong	24
" Custard—Yan Lai Chai	24
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng	24
" Heng Chik	24
" (brides), Macao—San Heng Chik	24
Cherries, Chinese—Fong Lut	24
Carambola—Yeung Tau	24
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai	24
Grapes—Sin Tai	24
Lemons, Ohia—Ning Moong	24
" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong	24
Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chai Oon	24
" Fresh, Lai Chai	24
Limes, (Saigon)—Sal Kang Ning	24
" Moong	24
Mango, Manila—Lui Sang Moong	24
Mango, Saigon—Sal Kang Moong	24
Mangosteens, San Chik Tai per doz	24
Oranges, Tim Chang	24
" Small—Tat Kut	24
" Mandarin—Tim Kut	24
Olive—Pak Lam	24
Pawpaw Fruit	24
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li	24
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	24
Peanuts—Fa Sang	24
Perlimbons, Large—Hung Chai	24
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Shang Poon	24
" 2nd quality—Shang Poon	24
" Paw-law	24
Platans—Tat Chai	24
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai	24
Pumelo, Siam—Oht Lo Yau	24
Walnuts, Hop Tau	24
Shanghai Lo Kwai	24

VEGETABLES, &c.

	Cents.
Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ah	8
Chai Chai	8
Beans, (French) Macao—Oht Moon Pin	12
" Tau	12
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheng Hoi	12
" Pin Tau	12
Beans, Sprout—Ah Oht	12
Beans, Long—Tau Koi	12
Beet Root—Hung Oht Tau	12
Brijals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker	12
Brijals, Red—Hung Ker	12
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun	12
Cabbage, Chasse, com.—Kai Choy	12
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau	12
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh O	12
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kan Shao	12
Cauliflowers, Large size—Tat Yeh Chai	12
" Small size—Cheng Yeh	12
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheng Yeh	12
Cauliflower, Small size—Sal Yeh Chai	12
Carrots—Kan Shao	12
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	12
Celery, English—Yeung Kao Chai	12
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Chai	12
Chillies, Dried—Oht Lat Chai	12
" Red—Hung Fa	12
" Green—Cheng Lat Chai	12
Curry Stalk, English—Ka Lee Chai Lin	12
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa	12
Elster Squash—Fa Kwa	12
Garlic—Suen Tau	12
Ginger, young—Sun Tai Kung	12
" old—Lo Kung	12
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn—Sak Mai	12
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Chai	12
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	12
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	12
Musk Melon	12
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Oht Kwa	12
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Ching Tau	12
" Green—Sang Ching Tau	12
" Shai—Sheng Hoi Ching Tau	12
" Japan—Yai Poon	12
Okra—Mo Ker	12
Parley, English—Yeung Un Sal	12
Green Peas—Cheng Tau	12
Potatoes, Sweet—Yan Shai	12
" Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Shai	12
" Tai	12
" Japan—Yai Poon Shai Tai	12
" American—Fa Ki	12
" Footch—Fak Chai Shai Tai	12
" Macao—Oht Kwa	12
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	12
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	12
Rhubarb	12
Shalots—Oht Ching Tau	12
Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Chai	12
Spinach—Yin Chai	12
Tomatoes—Yan Ker	12
Taro—Wu Tau	12
Turnips, Pan-i (Long)—Low Pak	12
" English—Yeung Low Pak	12
Vegetable Marrow—Chai Kwa	12
Water Cresses—Sal Yeung Chai	12
" Caltrops—Lau Kwa	12
" Lily Roots—Liu Ngan	12
Yam—Tat Shai	12

The prices necessarily vary from day to day, and the Sanitary Board has no power to control retail prices to sell at the price shown.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1847.

MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH CLASS
AERATED
WATERS.

THIS SEASON'S PRICES:

PER DOZ.	
Soda Water	50 Cents.
Soda Water (Bombay bottles)	50 "
Potash, Selzer & B. P. Soda	50 "
Lemonade	65 "
Tonic Water	75 "
Lithia Water	75 "
Ginger Ale	75 "
Sarsaparilla	75 "
Orange Champagne	75 "
Lemon Squash	75 "
Raspberries	75 "

SPECIALITIES:

Stove Ginger Beer	85 Cents.
Dry Ginger Ale	Pints 51; Splits 60
Lime Fruit Cham-	
pagne	Pints 51; Splits 60

Bottles will be charged for at the Rate of
\$1.10, per dozen, and credited in full on being
returned in good condition.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1910.

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NOTICE

A communication intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, The House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.Ordinary business communications should be addressed to
The Manager.The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
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accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have
their copies delivered at their residences without
any extra charge. On copies sent by post an
additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the
island is 80 cents per quarter.Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-
five cents (for cash only).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1910.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Our correspondent sent us the exclusive news, which we published yesterday, that the Canton Provincial Deliberative Council after four sittings and prolonged discussion had, at an extraordinary meeting, unanimously passed five resolutions dealing with reforms to be made in the working of the Canton-Hankow Railway. It is difficult to estimate the gravity of the attitude taken up by the Council. The members seem coldly determined to have this troublesome business settled once for all, and they have declared their determination with a candour and boldness which do them credit. At the same time they seem, in our mind, to express themselves too sweepingly. It is the fault of young, or rather newly-constituted assemblies, to ere on the side of vigour and frankness of expression. Their intentions are excellent, but they almost always deserve the reproach of being combative, indeed aggressive. This is generally owing to the use of stronger language than older and steadier public councils deem wise to use. Faulty wording has injured many a good cause. The first of the resolutions passed by the Canton Council decides "that a list of those members of the staff of the Company who have been discovered to have misappropriated money from the Company

be made out setting forth all the available evidence, and be submitted to the Imperial Government with a request that the latter mete out condign punishment." This seems to our Western mind to be condemning people without trial and clamouring for their execution. "Hang first and try after" is the tone of it. The whole question is begged in the words "who have been discovered to have misappropriated, etc." By whom have they been discovered to have committed this offence? By what right does any council declare a number of men guilty on *ex parte* evidence? No; the Council should have insisted on open trial on a criminal charge. If we are told that this is not "according to Chinese ideas or Chinese custom" we retort that the whole concern is not. The point is that the Council itself is an adaptation of methods entirely foreign to those which have hitherto been employed by the rulers of China. It is postulated that the old methods are no longer suitable and the Chinese are resolutely asserting man's right to free and fair trial when accused of offence against his fellow-man. We agree with the Council that a list of accused should be made, and that a searching investigation should be resolutely and openly carried through. But we cannot agree in considering them guilty simply because they are accused, or even because there is said to be evidence against them. If and when after fair trial a competent Court has declared them guilty, let their names go to the Imperial Government for punishment. The second resolution is extremely outspoken, and has our sympathy, not untinged with admiration. It plainly announces the intention of the Council to "exercise their best efforts to protest vigorously against the Government" if it "should refuse to take steps to thoroughly investigate the matters of the Railway Company and to punish the defaulters." We take it that the words "thoroughly investigate" include fair trial of accused after which, and only after which, may any be called "defaulters." We may be sure that those "best efforts" will not be feeble and that however disinclined those in Peking interested in hushing things up may be to permit it, the investigation will have many strong supporters in the Government, and it may take place. This is of course a threat, and we are not sure we are sorry to see the Provincial Council asserting itself so daringly. Their object is perfectly just and reasonable, and their demand is, as they say, "of the utmost importance to the people of the whole province of Kwangtung as well as of the people of China." If the Provincial Councils are to be of any use to their Empire they must be perfectly frank and courageous. No greater mistake could now be made by the Imperial Government than to make this Railway business a test of strength. That it has to any extent even now that appearance is wholly due to the refusal, *sine phrase* of the Imperial Government to consider this question from the very beginning. Unreasonable, stony-headed "No" always excites resentment, and results in a conflict of wills. The third and fourth resolutions deal with the revision and re-modelling of the Company's regulations. These would seem to be urgently required. The fifth is a personal one, and therefore, like all personal matters, regrettable. The Council desires the Viceroy to request the Throne to order a delay of the departure of Sir Chen-tung Liang Cheng until the affairs of the Company be settled. Sir Chen-tung is, we hear, staying near Canton, and will shortly depart for Berlin. We cannot express an opinion as to what good might be done by delaying his departure, but if he could do so with Imperial permission, he would disarm the criticism of his enemies and encourage those friends who believe in him.

OPIUM "PLANTING."

Whenever a proposition, or a course of action appears very obvious, beware of it. There will be obviously very much to say against it. In such a world as ours and with such beings as men are it is impossible to provide for every contingency, especially in the making of laws. So we British, who love the obvious, and hate the complicated, have our laws made by plain men for clever men to break. Then, when clever and bad men become too numerous, or when even the stupid seem able to break or avoid the law, we make such modifications in it as are obviously necessary. It is forbidden to import into a British Colony, say Singapore, certain drugs, say morphia, chandu, cocaine and so forth. These drugs are easily concealed and bring a very large profit when successfully smuggled. The officials of the Preventive Service could easily be outwitted by clever and dishonest captains and officers of ships. Owners of ships might bring pressure to bear on officers in their employ to wink at a profitable but illegal concealment. To prevent this, a simple remedy was devised. If in every case of smuggling both owner and captain were made liable to enormous fines, smuggling would present much attractiveness to captains and owners. Obviously. So obviously that it takes a case like that of the *Hong Moh* to show what monumental injustice may be inflicted by such an obvious regulation. This case is in several ways so remarkable that it

demand attention, and probably reconsideration and modification of the law, under which it is possible for an innocent owner, and master to suffer heavily. The greatest sufferer, the man to be pitied, is an innocent ship's captain. Apart from the fine, which is sure to be acutely felt by a captain, who we do not hesitate to say belongs to an under paid class, it is possible for a dishonest or vindictive owner (and there actually are in this world some conscienceless and heartless ship-owners) to make him suffer either for not being clever enough to prevent the concealment of the stuff by the very cleverest and most ingenious law-breakers in the world, or on the contrary, for not having cunningly enough aided and abetted them, and for being so clumsy as to involve the owner in the necessity of paying a fine instead of making a profit on a nefarious transaction. Whichever way it is taken the captain is handed over chained and bound hand and foot to the mercy of the ship-owner. This is an aggravation of the many anxieties and serious grievances of the men who go down to the sea in ships. An innocent owner is also to be pitied; but ship-owners are usually wealthy, and are certainly not without means of self-defence. In the case of the *Hong Moh* the ship's officers seem to have exerted the greatest possible vigilance. "On the voyage to Penang they discovered a large quantity of chandu and handed it to the Revenue Authorities. Captain Bainbridge and his officers are well-known to be extremely painstaking and watchful, yet all their care and anxiety have not saved them. That almost demoralizing cunning which characterizes certain kinds of vermin, such as the rat and the Chinese burglar or sneak-thief, seems to have been possessed by the smugglers in this instance. They had lowered the forbidden drugs down a ventilator shaft to the engine room, where it was placed inside a hollow steel column, which was utilized as a storage tank for engine oil. "To examine that particular place meant getting through two or three inches of bilge oil, and 'lying flat on the back.' Day after day the ship's officers had examined all over the engine-room, and all round this place, which naturally came under no suspicion. Counsel suggested in Court that "so long as the system of paying the informer and only prosecuting the master and owner existed there would be a continuance of smuggling." This phrase makes clear a point which at first sight was a little obscure. How was the Preventive official enabled to detect that which had escaped the utmost watchfulness of several men whose interest lay in discovering it. What inspired him to lay his hand on just that spot, that most inaccessible and unlikely spot? An informer, we hear, obviously. Informers are hateful necessities. Could not payment of their blood-money be made contingent on discovery of the guilty parties and their accomplices? As Counsel said "With some slight amendment of the law it might be possible to get at the informer, instead of the innocent captain and owner." Obviously.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The English Mail of the 30th April has been delivered in London.

YR. A. E. Wood, Cadet, passed his final examination in Cantonese, on the 1st April, 1910.

SIR F. T. Piggott, Chief Justice of Hongkong, who arrived at Singapore by last outward French mail, is making a short stay in Malaya and is now at Kuala Lumpur.

FRIDAY, the 3rd of June, 1910, being the birthday of His Majesty the King, will be a *die non*. There will, however, be no celebration this year to commemorate the day.

HIS Majesty King George V. has sent a special message of congratulation to Miss Florence Nightingale on the attainment of her ninetieth birthday.

THE *Gazette* states that Government Notification No. 80 of the 11th of last March, is amended by the deletion of the words "King's Birthday, Wednesday, 9th November" in the fifth line.

A TELEGRAM from the Kabafuto Government reports that the O.S.K. steamer *Taipei-maru* stranded at West Notoro point, Kabafuto, on the 11th instant. All the passengers, crew, and cargo are safe. At noon on the 13th instant the operations for refloating the steamer had not yet been successful.

AT the opening of the Yunnan Tonkin railway the other day, much was said of the expected increase of trade along the line which would greatly benefit the port of Haiphong, especially as regards maize and wheat for exportation to Europe. *L'Avenir du Tonkin* points out that these exportations will never be realized so long as the railway traffic rates are so high and heavy transit charges block the way.

MR. H. V. Henson, head of the Yokohama branch of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., is making a trip to England. In connection with his departure the Yokohama Municipal Council held a meeting on the 11th instant, reports the *Japan Gazette*, and decided to present Mr. Henson with a pair of large Makura vases in recognition of his services, during his year of office as Chairman of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, in promoting the interests of the Municipality. The presentation took place on Friday afternoon.

WASHINGTON advices of May 21 state:—The dispatches received at the State Department from Minister Calhoun at Peking are of sinister import. The American representative in China finds condition in the empire alarming and Washington is disquieted by his reports.

M. KATO, the Japanese Ambassador in London, unveiled a tablet over the bed in the Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich, which has been endowed by the Emperor of Japan. He expressed the gratitude of the Emperor and the Japanese nation for the care the Hospital had always bestowed on Japanese sailors.

HIS Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. E. Wood to act as Assistant District Officer for the Northern District of the New Territories and Mr. J. D. Lloyd to act as First Assistant Registrar General and Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from the 18th instant.

THERE are no less than 6,662 industrial guilds in Japan according to investigations recently made by the Government. Of these, 5,800 were agricultural guilds, while 176 were trade guilds. Hogo prefecture contains the greatest number of industrial guilds, which total no less than 438, while the Hokkaido comes last on the list with only 21.

IT is notified that Mr. E. A. Wood is authorized by the Governor-in-Council to hold a Small Debt Court in the New Territories (exclusive of New Kowloon) at the following places:—Tai Po, Sha Tau Kok, Sheung Shui, Sha Tin, San Tin, Tai Kiu, Au Tau, Pong Shau, Sai Kung, Tsun Wan, Tai O, Tung Chung, Cheung Chau and Yeung Shu Wan.

THE cruises *Chattanooga* and *Cleveland* have arrived at Cavite from their long cruise in China waters. The *Cleveland* is commanded by Commander Hugh Rodman and the *Chattanooga* by Commander John D. McDonald. Both ships expect to be ordered to the United States shortly. The *New Orleans*, commanded by Commander Rodger Welby, has been reported as having joined the fleet in China.

THE Hamburg-America liner *Saxonia* which arrived at Kobe on the morning of the 17th instant, brought a pair of Bengal tigers, a monitor python from the Malay peninsula, which occupied a cage about five feet square, two hedgehogs, two lynxes, an I. I. A. badger, a baboon, and a number of other animals. This live cargo, which was safely landed at the Eastern Customs, and were duly taken delivery of.

THE Basilio Rubber Plantation, formerly the property of Dr. Strong of Zamboanga, has been acquired by Mr. U. H. Cateaux of Manila. The property, in all likelihood, will be put in the hands of a company soon to be formed for its development. The purchase was made only after a careful examination of the property had been made by several rubber experts. Samples of the rubber sent to London two months ago were quoted at 55.32 a pound at a time when fine hard Para was selling for 30 centavos less.

In the course of a Uganular report it is stated that it must not be assumed that New York is an Eldorado for the workingman. The expenses of living are so high and are so constantly rising, adds the report, that a man in regular work in the United Kingdom at lower wages is as well, if not better, off than his fellow workman in New York at higher wages, while if he is out of work he is better off at home. It is estimated that to live in decency a man, his wife and a couple of children must spend just £200 a year.

THE Pope, on learning of the intention of Mr. John L. Kockellier to devote his immense fortune to works of benevolence and education, has telegraphed to him his warmest wishes, and his decision renders him worthy of the gratitude of all mankind. Speaking of Mr. Kockellier and other philanthropic American millionaires to the Cardinals and Bishops, who attended at the Vatican for the Lenten Address, His Holiness said:—"These American millionaires are Protestants, but I give them my blessing nevertheless, because all men who do good merit the blessing of God."—*The Standard*.

"THE value of daily bathing for health's sake should be a recognised institution with all sensible people. But the nature of the bath must be determined by the temperament and physical requirements of the individual," this is an extract from "Baths and Bathing," a booklet in the "Uncle Bob" series, which we have received from "Health and Strength" Library, 12, Baring Street, London, W. C. "Uncle Bob," who has given his readers many valuable hints in the living of a pure and healthy life, perhaps excels his previous efforts in this one—the most recent addition to the popular series. The question of the daily bath is put with such force that the ordinary reader may almost blush to discover what joys and benefits he is missing by neglecting the daily dip. One of the charms of "Uncle Bob's" books is undoubtedly the chatty way in which all his points are discussed. Too reader is not bored by vague technicalities and statistics that mean nothing to the home reader. The book is just a talk—one-sided, of course—but the talker is one who knows his subject thoroughly, and can consequently advise easily and with authority. We are eager to recommend these little books to our readers. Included in the series are two other books by the same author. Errors in training are explained in "Physical Culture for Beginners," whilst "Shipping" is an admirable little compendium of information dealing with the value of this old-time sport for health and athletics. Every book in the series is published at the easily-afforded price of 6d., and we most heartily welcome "Uncle Bob's" books as friends whom we would not, or dare not, do without.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders of the Peak Tramways Co., Ltd., was held at the registered office of the company, Alexandra Buildings, at noon to-day, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, together with a statement of accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1910. Mr. Henry Humphreys (Chairman of directors) presided. There were also present:—Sir Horamjee Mody, Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Mr. J. Scott Thomson, Simon A. Levy, Dr. J. W. Noble (directors), A. H. Ough, J. M. Wong, D. E. Clark and G. Rapp (secretaries).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—I will with your permission follow the usual custom and take the report and statement of accounts as read. During the first seven months of the period under review a considerable falling off in traffic receipts was evidenced but this was more than made up during the last five months with the result that we were able to end the financial year with a sum of \$1,124.88 from traffic receipts to the good. The loss on subsidiary coinage amounted to \$1,317.44. The character of our traffic has undergone considerable change of recent years and is tending to alter still further in the same direction. Ten years ago we used to rely principally upon our summer receipts for our dividends but now we do better during the winter months than the summer months, owing to the continued increase in casual traffic. This is as might be expected is particularly noticeable if the winter happens to be fine and bright as casual traffic is dependent largely on the state of the weather. The projected, now laid to the Peak has been abandoned owing to its enormous cost and the bill before the Legislative Council in connection with it has been withdrawn. The lowest tender obtained for building this line amounted to \$942,777.00 and upon such an outlay a reasonable return to shareholders would have been impossible. The amount standing to the debit of the new line in the accounts will be written off gradually out of profits. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

There were no questions.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. A. H. Ough seconded.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Dr. J. W. Noble, Sir Horamjee Mody, Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Mr. J. Scott Thomson, and Mr. Simon A. Levy were re-elected directors on the motion of Mr. Humphreys seconded by Mr. Clark.

Mr. Ough moved that Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. R. Lowe be re-elected auditors.

Mr. Wong seconded.

Carried.

The Chairman:—That concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

OPENING OF NEW HOSPITAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 27th May. The newly founded hospital known as the Lok Shin Hospital at Sha Ho, outside the Eastern Gate, was opened on the 26th instant, when the Taoist for the Development of Native Industries, Chan Moong Tsang, H.E. Cheung Pat See, Lau Wing Fook, an ex-Commander, So Ping Shu, and many other officials were present to take part in the opening ceremony. Admiral Li Uban, when on his way to Sha Ho, on a bicycle, with the intention of attending the function, unfortunately suffered a slight injury to his leg as the result of a collision between his bicycle and a rickshaw. Admiral Li therefore returned and did not proceed to the inaugural ceremony at the hospital. The hospital building is a large and stately one, having accommodation for a large number of patients.

"SMALL DAGGER SOCIETY." Mak Ki, a policeman belonging to No. 6, Police Station, was discovered to be a member of the unlawful society known as the "Small Dagger Society." When arrested he was found in possession of some papers which connected him with the society. This man has been sentenced by the Taoist of Constabulary to imprisonment for a period of five years. As an outcome of this case, the officials have issued a proclamation strictly warning the members of the police force and the people generally against joining the unlawful organization.

FOREIGN TROOPS IN NORTH CHINA.

In consequence of the progress of the army reorganization of China the troops of foreign Powers stationed in North China are being gradually withdrawn.

According to the latest investigations of the military authorities the present forces of the troops of various nationalities stationed in North China are as follows:—

France:—Tientsin, a company of infantry; Peking, 2 companies of infantry; East Military Arsenal, 4 companies of infantry and 2 batteries of artillery; Tongku, 2 companies of infantry; Shanghaiwan, a company of infantry. Total, 1,500.

Germany:—Tientsin, a section of infantry and a section of artillery; Peking, 2 sections of artillery and sections of infantry.

Great Britain:—Tientsin, a battalion of infantry and a battalion of sepoy; Peking, 2 sections of artillery and 2 sections of infantry; Shanghaiwan, a section of sepoy.

The United States has 150 troops in Peking; Italy, 250 in Peking; Austria, 200 in Peking and Tientsin; Russia, 30 in Peking, and Japan 165 in Peking and 400 in Tientsin.

The total for all Powers is 2,000 in round numbers.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE CRITIC CRITICISED.

I notice that my comments last week on the question of the management of the local prison has excited the wrath of a correspondent, who has taken exception to vigorous terms to the word "paradise" used in describing the criminal's residence. Of course, opinions differ as to what constitutes real, unalloyed paradise, but I am inclined to believe that the correspondent in question will agree with me when I say that when a long-sentence gentleman succeeds in obtaining his freedom with such ridiculous ease as appears to have been the case on more than one occasion recently, he must surely pass through an extremely desirable state of overwhelming tranquillity which we are told is only to be found when we have crossed over to that distant bourn whence no traveller returns. Perhaps the old dictum of "What's one man's food," etc., may be applied in the case of different individuals with different turns of mind as far as this particular question is concerned. Personally, I know of several people who had deliberately committed an offence for the express purpose of being received in State lodgings and, what's more, on appearing before the "bench," they made no bones of it but calmly informed the astonished gentleman in the bench of their wish to make a bee-line for the King's boarding-house. So it is quite clear that there are people, no matter how few the number, who look upon bread and skilly as the acme of paradise as compared with their ordinary existence.

EXQUISITE (?) TORTURE.

So much for the matter of paradise, but it is not easy to understand why my critic should have thought fit to drag in the question of prison torture. He is of the opinion that the barbarous and useless tasks of shot-drill and oakum-picking are two of the most demoralizing means of punishment which the brain of man could devise. Victoria Gaol like the rest of its kindred institutions may not exactly be described as a paradise, but the punishments complained of are the faults of the age in which we live and I have as much control over their continuance or abolition as my critic "The Triangle." It is agreed by all intelligent individuals that the prison was primarily meant as a means of reform rather than vengeance but that this fact is unfortunately lost sight of by those responsible is one of the many weaknesses of our much-basted civilization, and has nothing to do with the present state of affairs existing with regard to Victoria Gaol. Perhaps "The Triangle" if he is really bent on making himself useful would do well to put his shoulders to the wheel in one grand effort and start a sweeping reform against prison methods which are at present existent. If success crown his efforts, the unforgotten thanks of thousands of outraged humanity will go out to their saviour for their merciful emancipation from a state of revolting cruelty. Queer stories have been related of queerer things which have happened within the walls of prisons but I am certain not one of the favoured few to whom the inner life of Victoria Gaol can be said to be as an open book. And there I am content to leave the matter.

IS IT AN IMPOSTOR?

The other day, my attention was drawn by a friend to a curious pamphlet which evidently emanated from a sectarian source somewhere north of Hongkong. The pamphlet in question was issued under the name of "Anonymity" and the sum-total of its object appeared to be the redemption of lost souls, preferably those belonging to the heathen Chinese. But what struck me as a remarkable fact was a most ingenious combination of spiritual aid with materialistic considerations. The writer of the pamphlet while inviting those whom he terms "beyond redemption" to avail themselves of timely aid at the same time took care to recommend them to patronize a certain establishment when in need of summer apparel, which would confer on the purchasers an immense benefit and save them doctor's bills, and all through the sole desire to do good to fellow-creatures, at least, that's what one is asked to believe. The fact suggests an air of unctuous sanctity which seems to surround certain good people. At all events, the pamphlet sounds like a free advertisement for somebody; doesn't it?

OIL AND RUBBER.

All the rubber market experts and their hangers-on are busy explaining that the rubber "boom" is by no means done with, and may be they are right. The writer of "City Notes" in a leading London contemporary would advise the public; however, to make a careful study of the estimated growth in the rubber output during the next year or two, to remember that Brazil is merely modest in its output at the moment in comparison with its capacity, and to recall that those high rubber prices will not last for ever. It is necessary, in fact, to regard the present gifts "from the gods" as merely a special bonus, and to consider values on a much more conservative basis. A glance at yields will then help to sober the enthusiast. In the oil group the shake-out of the weaklings seems to have done good, and there seems little doubt that this market will also be worked vigorously. The market has not yet got to the stage of tall talk. When it does, the motor industry and what not will be pressed into service to show that, whatever the increased output, prices will advance, and that the "boom" has come to stay. The oil, like the rubber market, will have its mad days. It is vastly entertaining to those who remember the "booms" of by-gone days. None the less, the public who can watch closely, and have the necessary capital, can do well enough in such periods. But the market, and more especially the company promoter, does far better, and is royally assisted by the journalistic "boom-whackers."

CASUAL CRITIC.

A 303-OUNCE gold brick, valued at £1,000, was sent to Manila from the properties of the Box Mining Company, on 22nd May. It is the largest brick that has ever come out of the Benguet mining district.

"BEAUTY AND THE BEAST."ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE
CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

Before an interested audience in the hall of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. last night, Steven's popular operetta "Beauty and the Beast" was produced by a company of clever juvenile artists. We all know the irresistible charm with which a piece is invested when interpreted by children with their usual naïveté, and the charm which pervaded the piece last night was all the more enhanced because the parts were well assigned with careful regard to the fact that a part should be entrusted to a particular child best suited for his or her temperament, as was the case last night. The piece has been re-arranged by Professor Danenberg and judging by the good account which the children gave of themselves at the initial performance last night, it is evident that those in charge of the juveniles have tried in the course of the rehearsal to bring them to as near perfection as possible. One or two of the players showed signs of stage fright but this was only natural and as naturally will disappear in the subsequent performances which are to be given. One fact which elicited the admiration of the audience was the remarkable ease with which the children acted in spite of a small stage. It was a decided handicap but they made the best of it.

With regard to the cast, honours must be shared by Miss Alice and Evelyn Danenberg in the roles of Beauty and the Beast, respectively. The former rendered her various songs in a fine, rich voice, which is, however, capable of improvement while the latter's mellow notes and fine acting were very much admired. As the servant of "The Beast" Master Francisco Antonio made the best of a small part and caused no little merriment in his duet with Miss Fanny Leung, who took the role of Cassim's daughter. The others were all good and came in for their share of applause.

The cast was as follows:—

Cassim.....	"An Eastern Merchant".....	Master
Emerald.....	"Cassim's Daughter".....	Miss
Ruby.....	"Do".....	Miss
Beauty.....	"Do".....	Miss
The Beast.....	"A Prince under a Spell".....	Miss
Boy.....	"Servant to the Beast".....	Master
Mary.....	"Do".....	Miss
Fairy.....	"The Wicked Fairy".....	Miss
Bishop of the East.....	Master Arthur Kew.	

OYSTERS, PAGES, VASSALS, COURT PARTY, ETC.

Miss May Leonard.	Miss Essie Danenberg.
"Lizette" Leonard.	Viola Danenberg.
"Delinda" Lopez.	Alda Leon.
"Lena Mackenzie.	Anzila Lopez.
"Maud Kew.	Carmelina Leon.

The music was supplied by members of the Sociedade Philharmonica. The orchestra was composed as follows: Violin: Messrs. J. M. S. Rosario, H. M. McRemedios, F. B. Silva, J. DaSilva, C. M. B. Alves, A. M. S. Rosario, Viola: Mr. L. A. V. R. Reiro. Oboe: Mr. S. Piona. Flute: Messrs. J. D. Osmond, F. X. V. Ribeiro, Jr. Clarinet: Messrs. A. E. S. Alves, M. A. Fernandes. Cornet: Mr. P. M. Rodriguez. Horn: Mr. M. A. Figueiredo. Euphonium: Mr. A. F. Osmond. Baritone: Mr. C. H. Osmond. Double Bass: Mr. P. N. Sequeira. Conductor: Prof. F. Gonsalves.

The various arrangements were as follows:—
Scenery..... Mr. Y. Abbas.
Wardrobe..... Mrs. Leon.
Stage manager..... Mrs. Danenberg.
Ball manager..... Mr. Wm. Schmidt.
Orchestration arranged by..... Prof. F. Gonsalves.
Synopsis Translated into Chinese by..... Miss Wao Kwai Chien.

Scenery Painted by..... Mr. Tsang Cho of the Theatre Royal, City Hall.
We are requested to state that the performance to-night is for members only but the public will have an opportunity of witnessing the operetta on the 30th May and the 31st, 3rd and 4th June. The charges of admission are \$2 and \$1 and tickets may be obtained on the premises of the Y. M. C. A.

TYFHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 12.15 p.m. today at the American Consulate General, Hongkong.

Manila, 28th, 11.30 a.m.
Cyclone or Typhoon S. E. of Naha, moving N.E.

Dr. Augustine Henry, the Cambridge Reader in Forestry, during his recent lecture at Carpenter's Hall, announced some epoch making discoveries in the cryophilisation of trees, which will revolutionise practical silviculture. Incidentally he pointed out that financiers would make more money out of the blue leaved willow (Salix alba pyramidalis), from which hats are made, than from rubber. The fast growing willow, which is in great demand, is a first cross between two common varieties of willow. It was first produced in Norfolk about 1790. It is now being cultivated from East Anglia. Some fine young specimens of this improved willow have lately been planted in Kent.

JAPAN AT SHEPHERD'S BUSH.

A PRELIMINARY SAUNTER THROUGH THE EXHIBITION.

One of the keenest satirists in Japan has put the relations of East and West into an ironic epigram worth remembering. He remarks that so long as Japan merely concerned itself with matters of art and civility and taste, it was regarded as a barbarous nation; and was only admitted into the circle of civilised nations when it showed ability in blowing the souls out of its neighbours. The Japan-British Exhibition, rapidly preparing at Shepherd's Bush, is a serious attempt to show that the Sons of the Morning are artists and warriors as well, and likely to combine both roles as successfully as any Western nation on record. A preliminary Press view gave one an opportunity of noting the amazing progress that has been made in the last month of preparation, and justifies the hope against hope that if the present pace is maintained everything will be ready by the opening day, May 12.

The moment you enter by the Wood-lane entrance, and are confronted with the colossal representation of the great Red Gate of Nara, you begin to respond to the spell of the East. In the splendour of its gold and scarlet lacquer, it makes a fitting portal to a region of Oriental mimicry. Its carved eaves have the usual scornful tilt at the ends, its front is fretted and jewelled with hanging lamps, and the way to it is lined with imitation cedars that veil their high tops in a silken sky. The paviors are putting the finishing touches to the asphalt court in front, and then the main threshold to the Exhibition will be complete.

THE AVENUE OF THE FOUR SEASONS.

For those who enter from Uxbridge-road (and this year this entrance is revived) there is waiting one of the most delightful scenic displays in the whole of the grounds. The long corridor, over half a mile in length, contains many notable exhibits, from the London, Brighton, and South Coast series of tableaux of the resorts upon its line, to the L.C.C. exhibits of tramway working and administration. But the climax of this part of the exhibition is a serial representation of the Four Seasons, worked out by English draughtsmen to the rough models of Japanese designers. For instance, Messrs. Dodson have taken the theme of Spring, and hemmed it with a world of blossom the snowy heights of Fuji, and a heavenly glimpse of Nagasaki harbour from the hills above the town. Pretty villas and temples of pagoda shape dot the friendly slopes, and for miles, past a buttress rock and a fleet of tiny fishing-boats, you get a vista of the most perfect blue, serenely smiling at a flawless sky. No illustration can do justice to the colours, but we give a faint idea of the plan. Around and above you are tea-houses and pergolas hung with acacia hawthorn, and azaleas, and wisteria of every blue, ranging from hydrangea to mauve. In the same way the other seasons are represented, and winter is a ravine of pines and snow as grim as anything that the Katsushika had to offer to Rip Van Winkle. There are to be other tableaux of a historic turn, scattered about the Great Hall, further into the heart of the Exhibition, but we have said enough for the present to show its scenic resources.

THE ANKUS AS AN OBJECT LESSON.

The Ankus have arrived—it is to say, the members of the quiet and bursate race that have promoted the material for so many books. They are, you may say, the dispossessed aborigines, the locas of the East, the Welshmen of Japan, though they have not yet retaliated on the invading Mongols by producing a Lloyd George. This horrible revenge may come, but they had better hurry up, for they are fast decreasing in numbers, and this fact is to be regretted, for they are among the racial curios of Asia. Undersized and sturdy, the men are whiskered philosophers; the women are sallow, creatures with grey tattooed lips that look as if they lived on a diet of slate-pencils.

Another ethnological feature will be a troupe of sixty of the Imperial wrestlers giants six feet tall, who are men of stature socially as well as physically. These sons of Anak are such celebrities that they bring with them each his own coiffeur, masseur, and cook, and their staff alone makes a serious addition to the Exhibition's little burdens.

THE TROPHIES OF PEACE AND WAR.

At a later date we may have something to say of the Fine-Arts section, with its loans from their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra and the Emperor and Empress of Japan; as also of the Machinery Hall, with its fine array of Vickers-Maxim guns and (in strange contrast) its weaving machinery from all the best firms in the North. By the way, the military and naval exhibits that Japan is sending will demand an article for themselves alone. A series of dioramas will represent the five great decisive battles in her history from the earliest times to the Chino-Japanese war. One of the naval scenes will be the repulse of Kubla Khan's armada many centuries ago, and this fierce sea-fight shows him to have been anything but the sensual voluptuary that Coleridge describes.

As for the wealth of other exhibits illustrating nearly every department of activity in both nations, we could fill pages of description even at this early stage, but it is the woman's and domestic sections, the decorative arts and crafts, and the transportation of Japanese, natural effects, especially in the form of rock and flower gardens, that will attract most attention. And some of these miniature landscapes are quaint and beautiful beyond words.

It seems hopeless in a definite space to survey the multiple activities of the Exhibition as it is to note the myriad objects of interest in a single visit. In a hundred places there are models and tableaux growing in the hands of the craftsmen—Japanese or English, or both; and the way in which the original design emerges point by point would repay steady observation on an objectless to human ingenuity, quite apart from any value as an integral unit in a giant scheme. And watching deft fingers and brains at work in a flood of sunshine like yesterday's came as near to the lotus-leaf ideal of the East as London ever affords. It is sooth to stand about and see other men toil, but their revenge comes when you sit down and try to describe the marvellous processes they display. For all

COMMERCIAL.

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge write in their fortnightly circular of 28th May:—Since issue of our last freight report dated 14th instant, there has been little or no change in freight market conditions, and chartering was light throughout the fortnight. The offerings of tonnage are limited, rates are strongly supported at the basis of recent fixtures, and, in some instances, advances are recorded.

Saigon to Hongkong.—Rates have again advanced to 21 cents, and at the close there is a noticeable improvement in the demand for tonnage and an increased activity is expected shortly in this direction.

Saigon to North.—No fresh fixtures are reported. A good deal of rice is being shipped by regular liners in small lots from here.

Saigon to Java.—A fixture has been done locally, terms are kept private.

Saigon to Philippines.—There are some fresh orders in the market, and demand for fairly prompt was filled by the charters of a few boats at 37 cents for part cargoes of 25,000 piculs.

Bangkok.—Cargo continues plentiful, but there is no immediate prospect of higher rates. Another charter is on record, the s.s. *Marie* at 27/100 cents per picul.

Newchwang to Amoy.—The s.s. *Hallein* has been taken up for another trip at a slightly improved rate.

Coal.—Freights from Japan are steady. Business was done in following directions:—
Moj to Hongkong \$1, Karatsu to Hongkong \$1. Wakamatsu/Swallow \$2.15, Newchwang/Canton 13, and Hongkong/Hongkong at \$1.80 per ton.

Time-charter.—The Nor. s.s. *Prometheus* formerly engaged on the Bangkok/Hongkong run has been chartered for 3 months at \$6.20 to carry cattle, and the s.s. *Solidus* is again taken up in continuation of present charter for the same trade for a term of 3/3 months at \$5.75 per month.

Concerning Northern freights, Messrs. Wheelock and Co., Shanghai, report in their circular under date of 19th May:—"Since last writing a few more vessels have been taken up on a 'time charter' basis, and there is now practically no loose tonnage seeking employment, at the same time the demand has also subsided somewhat as the Native Authorities have stopped all the export of cereals from the Yangtze river ports and there is very little doing in coal-freights."

Mail Tonnage Loading or to Load. For Baltimore and New York. Brit. barque *Ellyps*, 2,669 tons net reg., to load in September/October. Brit. ship *Julietta*, 2,613 tons net reg., to load in November/December.
Sail Tonnage Disengaged.—Brit. barque *Arrow*, 2,971 tons net reg., arrived 20th May. Departure of Sailers:—None.

RUBBER MARKET.

27th May.
Owing to a drop in the raw material, the rubber market generally suffered a slight setback during the early part of the week, but at the close a steadier feeling prevailed. The transactions put through were on a smaller scale and at declining rates. In Singapore stocks only a small business has to be recorded, and closing rates are practically unaltered. Para Hard Fine Rubber declined to 9/9 Anglo Malays open firm flat 3/1, but declined gradually to 2/10 at which sales have been effected.

Allagars, after sales at the early part of the week at 7/9, are wanted at 7/- with probable sellers at 7/1.

Carey United are quiet at 3/10 prem Eastern Internationals found buyers at 5/10 prem. with further sales later at 5/10, 4/10, 4/10, 4/10 and 4/10 prem., closing with inquiries at 4/10 prem.

Linggis have been dealt in at 6/1 and 6/1, but there are now no buyers over 6/1.

London V tires have changed hands at 9/ and 8/6, closing easier at the close with sellers at 8/.

Merlimans are on offer at 8/.

Tangkabs improved to 3/10 prem during the early part of the week but now comes lower with probable buyers at 3/10 prem.

United Serdangs were taken off the market at 15/6, 15/10 and 14/8, closing steady at 14/6.

United-Sumatras have weakened to 12/10 at which price they rule quiet.

Sumatra Paras after sales at 14/3 are on offer at 13/1.

Balgownies are wanted at \$10 with no sellers under \$12.

Changkat Serdangs have been sold 5/10 and 5/8, closing weak with sellers at 5/7.

Glencalys, after small sales at 4/10, are wanted. Indragiris have sellers at 3/5, with sales round about 3/2.

Pajamas are steady at \$20.

Pegohs have been sold locally at \$50, closing in demand.

Sandycrofts have again come into favour with sales at \$40.

United Singapore are offering at \$4.

The Bank's closing T. T. quotations are as follows:—
On London..... 1/10.
On Shanghai..... 7/4.
On Singapore..... 7/4.

FRED. ELLIS.

May 28th, 11.15 a.m.
The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—
Allagars..... 7/3
Anglo-Javas..... 11/5
Anglo-Malays..... 30/3
Balgownies..... 30/3
Batu Tigas..... —
Beritams..... —
Bukit Kajangs..... —
Bukit Kajangs..... —
Carey Uniteds..... 10/10 prem
Castlesides..... 10/10 prem
Changkat Serdangs..... 10/10 prem

Cheras.....	121
Damansaras.....	180/
Eastern Internationals.....	43/6 prem.
Fed. Selangors.....	—
Glencalys.....	33.00
Glencalys.....	62/8
Golcondas.....	140/
Golden Hopes.....	—
Highlands and Lowlands.....	141/6
Indragiris.....	535
Indragiris.....	—
Jequies.....	—
Jonglandors.....	—
Kamulangs.....	9/6 prem.
Kuala Lumpurs.....	200/
Landrons (fully paid).....	121/6
Landrons (ppd.).....	—
Labus.....	102/6
Ladburys.....	62/
Linggis.....	16/9
London Asiatics.....	8/6
London Ventures.....	—
Merlimans.....	—
Pajamas.....	18
Pegohs.....	50
Rubber Trusts.....	61/1 prem.
Saggs.....	310/
Sandycrofts.....	340
Sapongs.....	41/
Seafields.....	—
Sekongs.....	35/1 prem.
Shelfords.....	77/6
Singapors & Johores.....	20
Sumatra Paras.....	—
Sungei Chohs.....	120/
Sungei Kapars.....	183
Tandjongs.....	72/6 prem.
Tangkabs.....	32/6 prem.
Toerangle.....	7/6 prem nom.
Ulu Rantis.....	—
United Serdangs.....	145/
United Singapore.....	53 1/2 ex rights
United Sumatras.....	13/6
United Langkats.....	—
Para Rubber.....	10/- per lb.

London Asiatics have been split up into 2/- shares and they are quoted at 16/6 buyers. Sungei Kapars have been split up into 2/- shares and they are quoted at 18/3 buyers.

HONGKONG'S CATTLE TRADE.

PORT PLACED UNDER BAN BY MANILA.

On and after June 1 no cattle from the China coast will be allowed to land in this city unless there is positive proof that no disease exists among them, reports the *Callanensis American*.

The director of agriculture has declared the ports of Hongkong, Amoy, Shanghai and other ports along the Chinese coast either on the mainland or adjacent islands to be infected with a dangerous communicable animal disease. A general order of the bureau of agriculture was issued yesterday in accordance with a letter from the secretary of the interior governing the importation of domestic animals into the Philippine Islands. Formerly shipments of cattle from infected ports were allowed to remain in the bay on ten days' quarantine while those which were well were allowed to be landed for immediate slaughter only. The new order of the bureau of agriculture was promulgated to lessen the danger from infected shipments and provides that those cattle arriving here which have infection among them will not be landed and must be taken away from the islands; also if there is infection of any kind on the vessel no animals will be allowed to land. If the cattle come from the ports declared to be infected and arrive without disease, they can go on board the lighters for ten days' quarantine as before and can be landed in case the disease does not appear in that time.

Whenever animals imported into the Philippine Islands from foreign ports upon arrival in any port are found to be suffering from, infected with, or exposed to any dangerous communicable animal disease, the landing of animals in such shipment will not be allowed, but they will with all the effects pertaining to them must be removed from the Philippine Islands.

If animals imported into the Philippine Islands from any foreign port considered and declared by the director of agriculture to be infected with dangerous communicable animal disease arrive apparently free from such disease they will be permitted to land ten days after their departure from the port of origin, provided no disease has appeared among them during this period. Permits will be given for the transfer of such animals from the vessel on which they arrive to lighters, casks, or other suitable vessels where they will be held until the above mentioned ten days shall have elapsed; or, if any such animal disease appears, until they have been free from disease for a period of ten days, when they may be brought ashore.

Animals imported into the Philippine Islands from a non-infected port of any foreign country, in which country any animal disease is known to exist, may be landed immediately upon arrival if found free from dangerous communicable animal disease, and will be quarantined on shore until ten days shall have elapsed from the date of embarkation.

Animals imported from foreign countries where rinderpest, surra, and foot-and-mouth disease do not exist may be landed immediately upon arrival if found free from dangerous communicable animal disease, and will not be held in quarantine unless exposed to infection after arrival.

The provisions of this General Order shall become effective on and after June 1, 1910, and shall supersede all portions of General Orders Numbered 13 and 14 in conflict therewith.

Events Coming.

Tuesday, 31st May.
A. S. Watson & Co., annual meeting, noon.
Watkins, Ld., annual meeting, noon.
Friday, 3rd June.
King's Birthday, day noon.

Today's Advertisements.IMPERIAL RUSSIAN CONSULATE.
NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the IMPERIAL RUSSIAN CONSULATE has been REMOVED to 3, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 3RD FLOOR, hitherto occupied by the Norwegian Vice-Consulate. Telephone No. 634.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1910. 1401

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinances No. 2 of 1875 and Government Notification No. 155 of 27th April, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on FRIDAY, the 3rd June.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1910. 1402

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, 1910, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street, SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, OVERMANTELS with BEVELLED GLASS, BOOKCASE, HAT- STAND with BEVELLED GLASS, DINNER WAGGON, SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, DRESSING TABLES with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, BRASS and BRASS-MOUNTED IRON BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD WARD- ROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, a QUANTITY of CANTON CARVED BLACK- WOOD WARE, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, CARPETS and RUGS.

Also a number of TYPEWRITERS, One BICYCLE, A Few GOOD OIL PAINTINGS and One GOTTAGE PIANO. Catalogues will be issued. TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1910. 1403

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLOMOND."

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 11th June, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th June, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1910. 1404

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR."

Capt. W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 30th May, at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

(Occupying 20 days).

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers.

Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1910. 1389

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Hongkong, 28th May, 1910. 1389

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.
Choice Australian BEEF, LAMB, MUTTON, and RABBITS.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER 31 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., etc. (Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	Front Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, JULY 1ST.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JUNE 12TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JULY 2ND.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JUNE 19TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, JULY 9TH.
"MONTEAGLE" SATURDAY, JULY 16TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, AUGUST 13TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" TUESDAY, AUGUST 10TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, SEPT. 2ND.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, SEPT. 23RD.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, AUGUST 13TH.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various ports of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class to Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 443.

Via New York 443.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

W. BRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier).

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.

For	Steamers	Sailing Dates
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	SUNDAY, 19th May, Daylight.
TIENTSIN	"CHONGSHING"	FRIDAY, 3rd June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 3rd June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"FUOKSANG"	FRIDAY, 10th June, Noon.
MANILA	"LUONSANG"	FRIDAY, 10th June, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	MONDAY, 13th June, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 14 DAYS).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 315. Hongkong, 28th May, 1910.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"LEIAN"	29th May, Daylight.
WEI WAI WEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	29th May, Daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	31st May, 3 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	31st May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	1st June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOKING"	9th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"TAIYUAN"	25th June, 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDU."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloons.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Cheow, Lintan, Chienchi) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloons, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

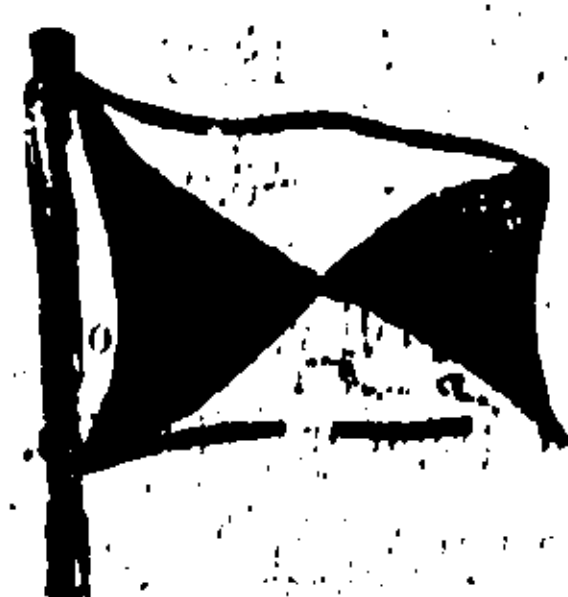
These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 10. Hongkong, 27th May, 1910.

19



HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
AFIRO	1540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 4th June, at Noon.
RUBI	1540	A. Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 11th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1910.

14

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA V. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 15th June, at Noon.
TACOMA V. MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU" Capt. ...		WEDNESDAY, 29th June, at Noon.

The Co's newly built steamers have fast speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated amidships. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TASMU V. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. Y. Koburaki	SUNDAY, 29th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOSHOW.	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. Fusedo	THURSDAY, 2nd June, at 8 A.M.
TASMU V. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. H. Murayama	SUNDAY, 5th June, at 10 A.M.
AMOI V. SWATOW and AMOY.	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at 10 A.M.

Fast speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co's Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1910.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1910.
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	"TANGO MARU" Capt. A. Christiansen, Tons 8300 "KAMO MARU" Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 9000 "AKI MARU" Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7000	WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 22nd June, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE { "KAMAKURA MARU" Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 7000 { SATURDAY, 18th June { From KOBE

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE { "AWA MARU" Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 7000 { TUESDAY, 21st June, at 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA { "INABA MARU" Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 7000 { TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE { "KUMANO MARU" Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000 { FRIDAY, 10th June, at Noon.

YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sakino, Tons 5000 { FRIDAY, 8th July, at Noon.

BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE { "BISGO MARU" Capt. S. J. G. Parsons, Tons 7000 { TUESDAY, 31st May.

AND COLOMBO { "YAWATA MARU" Capt. T. Sakino, Tons 5000 { WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at Noon.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA { "AKI MARU" Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7000 { MONDAY, 30th May, P.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE { "HAKATA MARU" Capt. A. Mocker, Tons 7000 { TUESDAY, 7th June.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING AKI MARU 30th MAY, ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA RETURN.	KOBE RETURN.	MOJI RETURN.	NAGASAKI RETURN.
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

* Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. * Cargo only. * Carries dock passengers. * Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Queen's Road.

T. KUSUMOTO.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, etc.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE."

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 10 A.M., instead of at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1910.

170

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."

Captain S. H. Belson, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED.

Agents. Hongkong, 26th May, 1910.

198

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK ONLY:

S.S. "SUGURA" About 1st June.

For Freight and further information, apply to DOUGALL & Co., LIMITED.

Agents. Hongkong, 26th May, 1910.

156

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing Date

Ocean 4,057 F. W. Davies 11th June 1910

Shan 6,212 F. S. Gwiley 18th June

Kumero 6,212 J. Mathie 5th July

Aymere 4,393 J. Boyd 26th July

* This steamer will NOT call at Shanghai.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DOUGALL & Co., LIMITED.

General Agents. Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 23rd May, 1910.

181

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"AFRICAN PRINCE," will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 14th June, 1910.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNOLD, KAKKING & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1910.

178

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR,

ROOMS 2 and 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 26.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910.

18

THIN TING

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

SEDDO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1910.

19

WEATHER-FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal. Indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$115	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$150,000	\$2,023,018	{ 2 1/2% for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/2% = \$15.11	4 1/2 %	{ \$940 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited.....	90,925	7	26	{ \$4,000 \$10,000	\$30,551	\$1 (London 1/6) for 1908	...	\$76 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$150,000 Tls. 22,000 Tls. 225,523 Tls. 140,585 \$9,000,000 \$90,000,000 \$900,000	none	\$10 for 1908.....	6 %	177 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	45	{ Tls. 22,000 Tls. 225,523 Tls. 140,585 \$9,000,000 \$90,000,000 \$900,000	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5 %	Tls. 110
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,100	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$150,000 Tls. 22,000 Tls. 225,523 Tls. 140,585 \$9,000,000 \$90,000,000 \$900,000	\$287,984	Final of \$30 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909	6 %	\$830 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000	\$7,707	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 %	\$205
FIRE.								
China Fire Insurance Company,	20,000	\$100	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000	\$4,846	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$114 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.....	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$150,000	\$425,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$347 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Malacca Steamship Company, Limited ..	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$157,743 \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$150,000	Dr. \$37.7	5% for 1908	...	\$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000	...	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$33 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$75	\$15	{ \$250,000 \$2,500,000 \$25,000,000 \$250,000 \$103,545 \$19,100	120,766	Final of \$1 1/2 for account 1910	8 %	20 1/2 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	45 45	45 45	{ \$10,000 \$100,000 \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 \$1,000,000	12,755 12,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 11/16 = \$3. 154	...	\$72 sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	2,000,000	1	1	{ \$200,000 \$2,000,000 \$20,000,000 \$200,000 \$2,000,000 \$20,000,000	12,994	3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09 A dividend of 7 % for year ending 30.6.1910 A bonus of 5 %	5 % 4 % 3 1/2 %	96/- \$4 1/2 sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	\$10 \$10	\$5 \$5	{ \$10,000 \$100,000 \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 \$1,000,000	\$2 159	...	...	...
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$20,000 \$200,000 \$2,000,000	Dr. \$2,030	\$10 per share for 1909	5 1/2 %	\$173 sales
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$7,000 \$70,000 \$700,000	Dr. \$135.1	\$3 for 1897	...	\$28 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000	Tls. 6 02	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	...	Tls. 950 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	1	1	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000,000	Dr. \$1,435	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9 %	Tls. 5 1/2 sales
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Ps. 10	Ps. 10	{ \$60,000 \$600,000 \$6,000,000	none	First year	...	...
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	150,000	1	1	{ \$150,000 \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000	...	\$1 per share 13th dividend	5 %	18 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	50,000	G \$10	G \$10	{ \$500,000 \$5,000,000 \$50,000,000	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15 ..	...	35/-
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS								
Feewick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$45,275	Dr. \$8,460	3 1/2 for year ending 31.12.09	...	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	{ \$550,000 \$5,500,000 \$55,000,000 \$550,000 \$5,500,000 \$55,000,000	\$264,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$58 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$2,500,000 \$25,000,000 \$250,000 \$2,500,000 \$25,000,000	133 7 1/2	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	...	\$9 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000	Tls. 0.15	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1910	6 1/2 %	Tls. 77 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited.....	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000	Dr. 9,222	Final of Tls. 4 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 122
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000	Dr. \$314	Tls. 6 for year ending 31.12.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 102 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	10,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$151,845 \$1,518,450 \$15,184,500 \$151,845 \$1,518,450 \$15,184,500	Dr. \$1,435	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue \$1.60 on old shares and \$1.30 on new shares ..	...	\$10 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$600,000 \$6,000,000 \$60,000,000 \$600,000 \$6,000,000 \$60,000,000	\$1,435	50 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$4 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$5,000,000 \$50,000,000 \$500,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$50,000,000 \$500,000,000	12,994	Interim of 3 1/2 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$82 s. & b.
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$150,000,000 \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$150,000,000	\$5,711	45 cents for 1909	6 %	18 1/2 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$300,000 \$3,000,000 \$30,000,000 \$300,000 \$3,000,000 \$30,000,000	\$1,435	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$30 sales
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,521,045 Tls. 15,210,450 Tls. 152,104,500 Tls. 1,521,045 Tls. 15,210,450 Tls. 152,104,500	Tls. 63,969	Final of 6% bonus Tls. 1 for 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 110
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$625,000 \$6,250,000 \$62,500,000 \$625,000 \$6,250,000 \$62,500,000	...	Final of 1 1/2 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$40 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000 Tls. 100,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000 Tls. 100,000,000	Dr. 12,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.12.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 130 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$12,500,000 \$125,000,000 \$1,250,000 \$12,500,000 \$125,000,000	12,991	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8 %	\$4 1/2 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 7,500,000 Tls. 75,000,000 Tls. 750,000 Tls. 7,500,000 Tls. 75,000,000	Tls. 8,274	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.09	12 %	Tls. 62
Laon-kuang-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 800,000 Tls. 8,000,000 Tls. 80,000,000 Tls. 800,000 Tls. 8,000,000 Tls. 80,000,000	Tls. 4,810	Tls. 6 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 74
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000	Tls. 31,173	Tls. 25 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 250
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ \$1,100,000 \$11,000,000 \$110,000,000 \$1,100,000 \$11,000,000 \$110,000,000	Dr. 274	15 % per share for 1908	...	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$720,000 \$7,200,000 \$72,000,000 \$720,000 \$7,200,000 \$72,000,000	...	60 cents for 1909	6 %	\$10 1/2 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$5,000,000 \$50,000,000 \$500,000 \$5,000,000 \$50,000,000	\$31,173	10 cents for year ended 31.12.06	...	\$1 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$12,500,000 \$125,000,000 \$1,250,000 \$12,500,000 \$125,000,000	2,602	80 cents for 1909	9 %	\$3 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$300,000 \$3,000,000 \$30,000,000 \$300,000 \$3,000,000 \$30,000,000	\$1,89	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2 %	\$19
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,000,000 \$40,000,000 \$400,000,000 \$4,000,000 \$40,000,000 \$400,000,000	\$4,390	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10 %	\$7 1/2 sales
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$1,200,000 \$12,000,000 \$120,000 \$1,200,000 \$12,000,000	\$670	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6 1/2 %	\$12
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$6,000,000 \$60,000,000 \$600,000 \$6,000,000 \$60,000,000	\$1,798	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	6 %	\$10
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$125,000 \$1,250,000 \$12,500,000 \$125,000 \$1,250,000 \$12,500,000	\$7,016	Final of \$8 for 1909	6 %	\$160 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$6,000,000 \$60,000,000 \$600,000 \$6,000,000 \$60,000,000	\$9,176	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1910	9 %	\$12 1/2
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouwen- dijst in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 5,475,000 Tls. 54,750,000 Tls. 547,500 Tls. 5,475,000 Tls. 54,750,000	Tls. 31,682	4th interim of Tls. 12 1/2 for 1909	5 %	Tls. 1,475
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$2,500,000 \$25,000,000 \$250,000 \$2,500,000 \$25,000,000	\$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.1.10 ..	5 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$5,000,000 \$50,000,000 \$500,000 \$5,000,000 \$50,000,000	Dr. 18,640	None	...	\$10 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$750,000 \$7,500,000 \$75,000,000 \$750,000 \$7,500,000 \$75,000,000	...	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	2 %	Tls. 240 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 600,000 Tls. 6,000,000 Tls. 60,000,000 Tls. 600,000 Tls. 6,000,000 Tls. 60,000,000	Tls. 2,520	None	...	\$25 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$150,000 \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Dr. \$31,096	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	8 %	\$5 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$500,000 \$5,000,000 \$50,000,000 \$500,000 \$5,000,000 \$50,000,000	...	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$9 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$5,000,000 \$50,000,000 \$500,000 \$5,000,000 \$50,000,000	\$342	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09 ..	5 %	\$12 1/2 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$100,000 \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$6 1/2 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$900,000 \$9,000,000 \$90,000,000 \$900,000 \$9,000,000 \$90,000,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30.6.1908	...	\$3 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$105,000 \$1,050,000 \$10,500,000 \$105,000 \$1,050,000 \$10,500,000	\$782	First year	...	\$55 sales
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries du Tonkin	1,300	Benefit shares	25	{ none none none none none none	none	...	...	...

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Intimations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £1,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

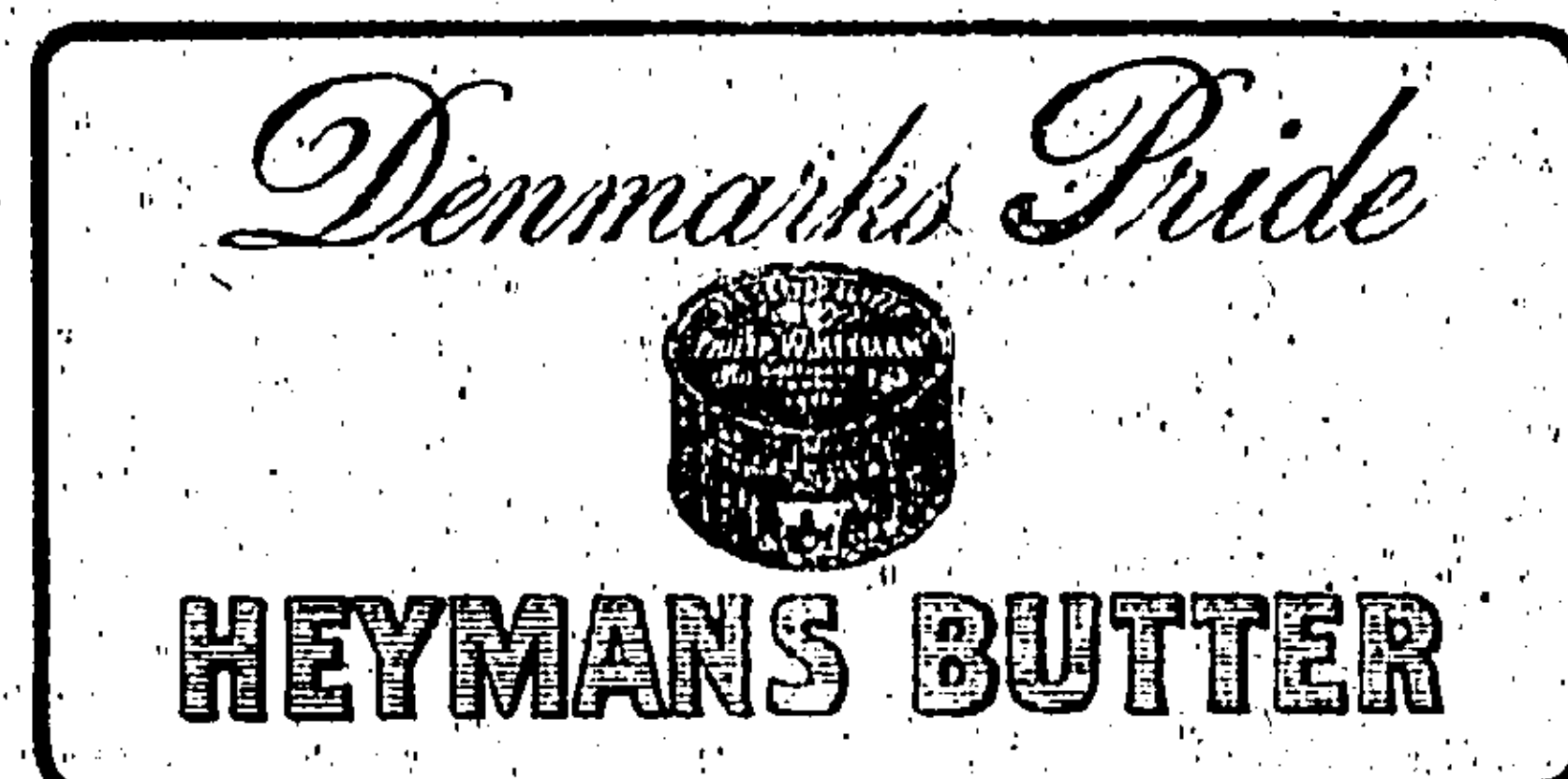
SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Parientes Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO.,

AGENTS.



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

49

NEW SHOP!
JUST OPENED!!Do not miss looking at
our wonderful sele-
tions of
RARE JEWELS,
&c., &c., &c.MOHIDEEN &
CO.Dealers in
CEYLON PRECIOUS
STONES, &c.,
38 & 40, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.Kwong Fung Yuen,
HEAD OFFICE—No. 83, Des Voeux Road West
TIMBER YARDS—Kennedy Town.TIMBER MERCHANTS,
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